



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PARASITES AND PARASITOSIS OF THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS. The Zoology and Control of the Animal Parasites and the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Parasitic Diseases. By B. M. Underhill. Cloth. Pp. 379. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920.

In this text the author presents the subject from the standpoint of a veterinarian. He devotes two chapters to general questions concerning parasitism, eleven to arthropods, twelve to worms, and two to protozoan parasites. This represents perhaps the needs of veterinary practice but is inadequate surely to portray present knowledge of the field.

As the only presentation of the subject in English from a veterinarian, the work is valuable; it indicates what topics appear important in veterinary science, and what aspects of those topics deserve emphasis. The book also contains much that is not found in any recent treatise on parasitology and thereby will command for itself a place in the literature of the subject. It is unfortunate that it displays in some respects a lack of finish that detracts greatly from the effect. The paper is so thick that the book appears padded, the typography is not at all attractive and some pages are very poorly set. Are we to attribute to the war these shortcomings on the part of publishers who ordinarily set and maintain high standards?

Those figures which are copied from the United States Bureau of Entomology are mostly admirable but a few (p. 61) are unnecessarily large and coarse. Some other figures (p. 158) are so poorly copied as to be a reflection on the source and among the original drawings too many are rough and unattractive or even mere caricatures. This fault, which is marked in many recent works, obtrudes itself on the attention and prevents the excellencies of the text from receiving due acclaim.

NOTES

The International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation has recently approved a plan for a cooperative investigation on the biology of hookworm larvae in the soil to be carried out by the Department of Zoology of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of the Johns Hopkins University. The investigations will be carried on in Trinidad in connection with the International Health Board's hookworm campaign which is under the direction of Dr. G. C. Payne. The expedition will start about May 1st and will be gone about four months. It will be under the direction of Dr. W. W. Cort of Johns Hopkins University, and associated with him Dr. J. E. Ackert of Kansas Agricultural College and Mr. D. L. Augustine. It is planned to center the researches around the question of the infectivity of the soil and to study the various phases of the life of the hookworm larvae in the soil which relate to this problem.

The Typhus Research Commission of the League of Red Cross Societies to Poland has printed a very important preliminary report of their work (Int. Jour. Pub. Health, 1:211). They found the *Rickettsia prowazeki* of da Rocha Lima constantly in lice fed on typhus patients and also in the vascular lesions of experimental animals infected with typhus. These lesions are thoroughly characteristic of the disease.

Claims for lost copies allowed only in case of prompt notification or when change of address is received here before issue is mailed.